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arranged for the teachers (one evening for the white, and one for the colored) which were addressed by Congressman Richard Bartholdt. The object of these meetings was to prepare the way for a District of Columbia Branch of the League. Miss Patrick writes: "I am happy to inform you that the initial steps for the formation of a District of Columbia Branch of the American School Peace League were taken last week."

"Supt. A. T. Stuart called together the fifteen hundred teachers of Washington to listen to an address on International Arbitration, by Congressman Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis. At the conclusion of his able, comprehensive, and instructive exposition of the subject, Mr. Bartholdt explained the purposes of the American School Peace League. He spoke of addressing a similar gathering of teachers in Baltimore a few days before, and read the short address relative to the work of the League given by Supt. Van Sickle on that occasion. Supt. Stuart then called the attention of the assembled teachers to the constitution of the League in the annual report, of which each teacher had a copy, spoke of the importance of the work, and his great interest in it, and asked the teachers to sign the membership slips and hand to him before January 20. Owing to the lateness of the hour, and in order that those present might consider the matter before signing, the organization of the Branch was postponed to a subsequent meeting."

A Florida Branch was organized in connection with the Florida State Teachers' Association, and elected for president Professor A. L. L. Suhrie, Director Normal School and Teachers' College, John B. Stetson University, DeLand, Florida. That the Florida Branch intends to be active is shown by the following letter, written by Professor Suhrie soon after the organization:

"I have recently been chosen president of the Florida Branch of the American School Peace League. President Lincoln Hulley of this university, who is a member, I believe, of the Council of the American School Peace League, introduced a resolution before our State Teachers' Association, of which he is now president, authorizing the executive committee to form an organization and push the work this year.

"President Hulley and the chairman of his executive committee have asked me to take care of the organization this year, and I am prepared to push the work with vigor. I have been for years deeply interested in the subject of international peace and arbitration. The most lasting impressions that come to me from my class work in college are those which are associated with the almost daily lectures I had during one term on this subject.

"In connection with the work of the State Teachers' Association, I have sent out this fall thousands of letters. My work as Director of the Normal School here requires considerable travel, and I frequently deliver educational addresses before bodies of teachers in almost all parts of the State. I have an extensive acquaintance which I think I can use to good advantage in pushing the interests of the League. I shall thank you if you will send me just any number of published documents which will put me in touch with the work of the League in all parts of the country. I am determined that Florida shall lag behind none of them. I shall also thank you if you will make any suggestion as to how we can raise funds to prosecute the work. President Hulley and I will deliver

a number of addresses during the year on the subject in various parts of the State; but until we have had opportunity to thoroughly interest the teachers in the convention, I suppose our best work can be done by correspondence of a somewhat personal character. I suppose I know personally more than half the teachers of the State, and this includes all the principals and superintendents and the normal school and college professors. I should like to begin a vigorous campaign of correspondence as soon as I can book myself up intelligently and can raise the means for it. President Hulley has promised me some financial aid. I want to go to work right away in securing financial assistance from others, so that as soon as our plans are perfected we can push them to completion.

"Now put me on your correspondence list, and every time you have an idea that will help me, just write me. I do want to make a great success in the work here."

Judge U. M. Rose of Little Rock, Ark., who at one time was president of the American Bar Association, and also one of the American delegates to the second Hague Conference, gave a masterly address before the Arkansas Teachers' Association. The president of this association Dr. Henry S. Hartzog, President of Ouachita College, advocated in his presidential address the formation of an Arkansas Branch of the League. Such a Branch was formed, and he was elected president. Miss Estelle Atkins, an ardent worker in the international peace movement of Crossett, Ark., was elected secretary.

A Texas Branch was also formed with Dr. S. P. Brooks, President of Baylor University, Waco, Tex., for its president, and Mrs. Margaret Barry of North Texas Female College, secretary. Dr. Brooks has already done much work among the schools and colleges in Texas, and the Branch will thus clinch the interest and direct the efforts of teachers in this movement.

On December 29 a New Jersey Branch of the League was formed at Atlantic City, having for president, C. J. Baxter, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, New Jersey; for vice-presidents, J. Duncan Spaeth, Princeton University; Myron T. Scudder, Rutgers College; Henry Snyder, Superintendent of Public Schools, Jersey City; Miss Sarah A. Dynes, State Normal School, Trenton; and John Enright, County Superintendent of Monmouth County, Freehold; and for secretary, William A. Wetzel, Principal of High School, Trenton.

A New Mexico Branch of the League was duly organized under the able leadership of John H. Vaughan, a member of the standing Committee on Meetings. A fuller report of the organization of this Branch will be given in the next *ADVOCATE*.

New Books.

DIPLOMATIC MEMOIRS. By John W. Foster. In two volumes. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1909. 672 pages. Price, \$6.00

Americans as a rule are more interested in the careers of their Presidents than of their Foreign Ambassadors, but as the study of the world peace movement grows, the lives of men like Hon. John W. Foster will have their due share of attention. Mr. Foster has rendered eminent service to his country and to other countries both as a diplomatist and an international lawyer. His

Memoirs begin with the year 1872, just after the triumphant election of General Grant, for whom Indiana, a doubtful State, gave a majority, owing greatly to the success of Mr. Foster as campaign manager. His friend, Governor Morton, recognized his political services and suggested to General Grant a diplomatic appointment as a reward. Mr. Foster is a thorough believer in special preparation for the diplomatic service, but at the time when he went into it he had none himself. Whatever he lacked in equipment, however, was largely made up by a college education, five years of journalism and admission to the bar.

Mr. Foster first served as Minister to Mexico (1873-1880); later (1880-1881) as Minister to Russia. He gives a vivid account of the assassination of Alexander II, who was emperor at this time. His estimate of Alexander as the liberator of the serfs is very high. He compares him with Lincoln. On his return to America Mr. Foster went to live in Washington, where he became Attorney for Foreign Legations. Here he continued his relations with the Department of State, and became well acquainted with men like Secretaries Blaine, Bayard and Gresham and President Harrison. He was appointed to negotiate reciprocity treaties with Brazil, Spain, Germany and the West Indies in 1891. He was Secretary of State in 1892-1893, at the close of the Harrison administration, but left that position to be agent of the United States in the Bering Sea arbitration, in which President Harrison was deeply interested. As a result of his friendly connections with the Chinese Legation, he was appointed by the Emperor of China to help Li Hung Chang settle the peace with Japan after the war of 1894-95. He was with Li Hung Chang when an attempt was made by a fanatic on that great statesman's life, which for the moment deprived China of his services and put Japan in an embarrassing position. Some of the best passages in the memoirs are the records of conversations between Li Hung Chang and the Marquis Ito, which show their respective points of view on the complicated situation and emphasize the distinguishing traits of Oriental character, particularly in the use of complimentary and figurative language.

Mr. Foster was ambassador on a special mission to Great Britain and Russia in 1897 and was a member of the Anglo-Canadian Commission in 1898. He was also agent of the United States in the Alaskan boundary arbitration. His relation to both of these great arbitrations makes an interesting chapter in the history of the peace movement. His advanced views on arbitration are well known to the friends of peace who have met him as president of conferences in Washington and at Lake Mohonk. He was a delegate to the second Hague Conference from China, and has in his closing chapters an excellent commentary on the Conference. This is interesting to read in connection with the autobiography of Dr. Andrew D. White, who writes on the first Conference. We may add to Mr. Foster's honorable record the fact that he is also first vice-president of the American Peace Society, having been chosen for that position to succeed Dr. Hale a few months ago. All of Mr. Foster's writings on diplomatic subjects have that quality of interest which can be given a topic only by the mastery of good literary form, but these writings are necessarily impersonal. In the Memoirs we find the man

himself, in a modest but circumstantial story of his relation to the great diplomatic questions of the last forty years.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. By T. Baty, D. C. L., LL. D. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1909. 364 pages.

Dr. Baty has the distinction of dealing with problems in international law from the point of view of a well informed and pronounced peace man. He attends international peace congresses and the meetings of the International Law Association, an auxiliary to peace work, of which he is an honorary secretary. By extensive reading he has added to the training of a barrister the knowledge of a specialist in public law, of which he has mastered various branches from their foundations, including admiralty and prize law, from the old codes of which he freely quotes in his writings. Mr. Baty always has a clear conception of the bearing of cases cited by him in illustration of a legal principle, and, as he is of a critical temperament, delights in destroying illusions or clearing up misunderstandings, but he always stimulates new thought. His method is illustrated in his "International Law in South Africa," a work that, though prepared for the class room, has the charm of a conversation. His new work, "International Law," is more idealistic and abstract than his lectures on the South Africa war, but has even greater originality of style and treatment. His chapter titles include Arbitration, Penetration, Territorialism, Stratification, Federation and the Association State, terms to which he gives a meaning peculiarly his own, though it is based upon historical evolution in law and diplomacy. He believes in full liberty of development for states as for individuals, and looks forward to federative systems under a new order which is based upon the voluntary choice of the various peoples affiliating rather than upon the military force or the mechanical devices of publicists. His book is a study of the growth of the new idea of the interdependence as compared with the old idea of the independence of nations. His conception of arbitration is interesting to an American from the fact that it differs from that which is advocated by men like ex-Secretary Root and Professor Scott, who believe in a judicial rather than a diplomatic adjustment of questions. Mr. Baty favors a system that allows each litigant free choice of arbitrators, men in whom they have confidence, to be selected for each case as it comes up and not previously chosen or in permanent session.

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